

BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

Pen Picture of Lincoln.

It was a biting, winter's day that I began my journey to Springfield. A furious snow storm was raging, and on my arrival at the capital of Illinois the whole city seemed almost blind under its white mantle. The streets were blocked, only here and there a person was seen hurrying along the way, and the place appeared as though substantially uninhabited. Fortunately, the fury of the storm had kept away the usual army of office seekers, and I had the good fortune to find Mr. Lincoln at the State House with only Mr. John G. Nicolay, his private secretary, for a companion. Mr. T. D. Jones, the sculptor, was engaged in making a bust of the President, and walked over from the hotel and introduced me to Mr. Lincoln, who arose upon our entrance and received us with unassuming courtesy. Telling him at once that my visit was purely official, and that office seeking formed no part of the mission, he grasped my hand in the most cordial manner, invited us to be seated, and remarked in a quizzing tone that as most of his visitors wanted something, and generally wanted it pretty bad, he was glad to find nobody in Ohio who had any such itching.

This was the first time I had seen Mr. Lincoln, and my first impression was that he and Mr. Nicolay were the two homeliest men I had ever seen in one room at the same time. The President at first appeared to be all angles. His height was great, his shoulders broad and square, his legs, arms, body, forehead, nose, chin, seemed angular. He was dressed in an old-fashioned black suit, well worn dress coat, satin vest, cut very low in the front, displaying a large amount of shirt bosom. The shirt was scrupulously clean, but it had been so often washed and ironed that the edges were thoroughly well worn and covered with a kind of stiff bristling fringe. The buttons were few in front, and as Mr. Lincoln seated himself in a very low chair, he disclosed a strong, powerful chest covered with hair like a bison. His face was covered with a stubby beard of a few weeks' growth, which he explained by saying that he was growing whiskers to improve the beauty of his appearance. His hair was long, thick, sprinkled with gray, and thrown back from a high, broad, retreating forehead. The perceptible features were strongly marked and shaggy. The skin of his face was brown, coarse, covered with furrows and deep lines; mouth large, eyes sparkling, brilliant and thoughtful; hands and feet enormous, and when seated his legs from the knees down appeared to be out of all proportion in length to the rest of his person. He held in his hands a pair of heavy, old-fashioned silver bowled spectacles.

Altogether, his person and manner was that of an extremely awkward, ungainly man dressed in country fashion in his Sunday clothes, visiting away from his daily work and anxious to get back to his ordinary occupation and working garments. His face in repose was that of a vigorous, original, intellectual thinker, but clouded with a peculiar gravity as near to melancholy as it can be described. When he began to talk the whole countenance lighted, the eyes twinkled with fun or shone with seriousness. At times his laugh was so boisterous, boylike, and genuine that it was positively infectious.—Cleveland Leader.

Borodino and Gettysburg.

It is not uninteresting to state what have been the bloodiest battles of the last hundred years, that is, to compute the percentage of loss to the numbers engaged. Within the allotted time the Napoleonic battles come first. The battle of Austerlitz, which by many is considered Napoleon's most brilliant victory, the French and Austro-Russian armies numbered 210,000 men, and the loss was 40,000, or about 18 per cent. At Jena-Auerstadt there were 325,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000, or about 12 per cent. At Borodino there were 170,000 men in battle, and 30,000 were killed and wounded, amounting to more than 47 per cent. At Leipzig there were 500,000 men in the battle, which lasted 3 days, and the loss was 110,000, or 22 per cent. At Waterloo 140,000 men were engaged and the loss was 40,000, or 28 per cent. In the Crimean war there were 125,000 men at the battle of Inkermann, and the casualties amounted to 25,000, or 20 per cent. At Magenta there were 225,000 men, the loss was 11 per cent, or about 25,000. At S. Ifferno there were 250,000, and the loss was 40,000, or 16 per cent. At Sadowa the hostile forces numbered 425,000, and 70,000, or 16 per cent, were killed and wounded. At Gravelotte there were 450,000 men in the encounter, of whom 35,000, or about 8 per cent were killed and wounded. At Shiloh the armies numbered 90,000, and the loss was 30,000, or one third. At Fredericksburg there were 180,000, and the loss was 20,000, or 11 per cent. At Antietam there were 150,000, and the loss was 20,000, or about 13 per cent. At

Chickamauga there were 165,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Chancellorsville there were 150,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Gettysburg there were 160,000, and the loss amounted to 57,000, or 35 per cent. Thus the figures show that Borodino was the bloodiest battle of modern times, with Gettysburg in the second place.

The Only American Anarchist.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF A. R. PARSONS, AS GIVEN BY HIS BROTHER.

Gen. W. H. Parsons, brother of the condemned Anarchist, was interviewed by *The World* correspondent in Norfolk, Va., and in reply to interrogatories said: "My brother, the only American among the condemned Anarchists, was born in Montgomery County, Ala., June 20, 1848, and is therefore in his fortieth year. His grandfather was a Major-General in the Revolutionary War, and his grand-uncle lost an arm at the battle of Bunker Hill. At 12 years of age my brother entered the Galveston News office, but on the breaking out of the war, at the age of 13, he joined a Confederate company, the Long Star Grays, participating in many actions and assisting in the capture of Gen. Twiggs. He later became a member of my brigade and an excellent cavalry scout, serving under me until the war ended, when he was 17 years of age.

"He edited the *Waco (Tex.) Spectator* in 1868, and was married to a talented and beautiful Mexican lady in 1872 at Austin, Tex. Two children are the result of their union. In 1870 he was elected Secretary of the Texas Senate, and the following year was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Going to Chicago in 1873, he resumed his trade of compositor on the *Times*, and in 1876 joined the Socialists. He has been President of the Trade and Labor Association for three years. He has been nominated for Alderman three times, for Congress twice and for Sheriff and County Clerk each once.

"At the National Convention of the Socialistic Labor party, held in Allegheny, Pa., in 1874, he was nominated for President of the United States, but the age requirement, if nothing else, would have prevented his election. At the time of his surrender to the Court he was the editor of the *Alarm*. My brother is a philosophical Anarchist and claims the gift of prophecy. He has never counselled revolution but has prophesied it. In his words addressed to Mr. Powderly from the Chicago bastille July 4, 1885, he said: "Whether we live or die, the social revolution is inevitable. The boundaries of human freedom must be enlarged and widened. The seventeenth century was a struggle for religious liberty, the eighteenth for political equality, and in this century mankind is demanding economic or industrial freedom. The fruition of this struggle means the social revolution. We see it coming; we predict it, we hail it with joy. Are we criminals for that?"

"As I am an old-time Jeffersonian Democrat I frequently expostulated with my brother on the idea involved in the word anarchy. His reply to me, with the bars between us and the shadow of the scaffold hanging over him, was: 'I am not a revolutionist per se. Revolutions are not made by agitators and prophets are the creatures of wrongs inflicted by the privileged few and their tools. We do not seek to make revolution, we simply see it coming. We predict it. Am I a criminal for that?'

"I would interpose that the people ought to administer the corrective for existing evils through the machinery of the ballot. To this he would reply: 'The people will so attempt but be only measurably successful. The vested wrongs of the privileged class although in the hands of a meagre minority will never be relinquished without coercion. Witness our late civil war.'

"I often pressed my brother for an explanation of the term anarchy as meant and believed in by him. His reply was: 'Philosophic anarchy is the very antipodes of anarchy as defined by capitalism. Webster defines anarchy as without rulers or government and as disorder and confusion. The latter is capitalistic anarchy; it is a condition without rulers or government invested with authority to dictate to others against their will.'

"There is no pretense that my brother or any of the condemned men threw the bomb. They are all condemned as supposed although not proved accomplices, for there can be no accessory without a principal and the principal yet remains unknown."

Sumner's Size and Strength.

Charles Sumner stood 6 feet 2 inches high without his shoes, and he was so well built that his height was only noticeable when he was near a person of ordinary size. But there was a manner about him, a free swing of the arm, a stride, a pose of his shaggy head, a sway of his broad shoulders, that gave to those who knew him best the idea that he was of heroic size. Then too, there was something in the inflexible look of his deep-set eyes, his corrugated brow, the frown born of intense thought, and his large head made to seem yet larger by its crown of thick, heavy, longish gray hair, all of which gave the idea of physical greatness; but with his frequent smile the set frown passed, his whole appearance changed, and his face beamed like a dark lantern suddenly lighted. His smile effected a wonderful transformation in his whole appearance, and it set up a peculiar sympathy between himself and its recipient.

For one of his sedentary habits, he had extraordinary strength, and yet he was not an athlete. While in Washington his only exercise was walking, and as he believed that it was the pace rather than the distance which tells, when opportunity offered he would go at a rate that amazed be-

holders. Some persons attempting to join and keep up with him only succeeded by taking an occasional hop, skip, and jump, such as children practice when walking with their parents. Up to the time of his injuries he walked much in Washington, for, as he said, he could outwalk omnibuses, and give them long odds.—*Consolidated.*

A Story of Peter Cartwright.

The following good story is told of Peter Cartwright, the famous and eccentric Methodist preacher:

One day, on approaching a ferry across the river Illinois, he heard the ferryman swearing terribly at the sermons of Peter Cartwright, and threatened that if he ever had to ferry the preacher across, and knew him, he would drown him in the river.

"Stranger, I want you to put me across."

"Wait till I'm ready," said the ferryman, and pursued his conversation and strictures on Peter Cartwright. Having finished, he turned to Peter and said: "Now I'll put you across."

On reaching the middle of the stream, Peter threw his horse's bridle over a stake in the boat, and told the ferryman to let go his pole.

"What for?" asked the ferryman.

"Well, you've just been using my name improperly, and you said if I ever came this way you would drown me. Now you've got a chance."

"Is your name Peter Cartwright?" asked the ferryman.

"My name is Peter Cartwright."

Instantly the ferryman laid hold of the preacher, but he did not know Peter's strength, for Peter instantly seized the ferryman, and holding him by the nape of the neck, plunged him into the water, saying: "I baptize thee (splash) in the name of Satan, whose child thou art."

Then lifting him up, dripping, Peter asked: "Did you ever pray?"

"No."

"Then it's time you did."

"I'll do no such thing!" said the ferryman.

"Splash!" splash! and the ferryman was in the depth again.

"Will you pray now?" asked Peter.

"I'll do anything that you bid me!" said the gasping victim.

"Then follow me—"Our Father, which art in Heaven," etc.

Having acted as clerk, repeating after Peter, the ferryman cried: "Now let me go!"

"Not yet," said Peter. "You must make me three promises: 1st, that you will repeat that prayer, morning and evening, as long as you live; 2d, that you will hear every pioneer preacher that comes within five miles of this ferry; 3d, that you will put every Methodist preacher over free of expense. Do you promise and vow?"

"I promise," said the ferryman; and strange to say, that very man became a shining light in the church.

Our Daily Bread.

Heavy and sour bread or biscuit has a vast influence through the digestive organs on the measure of health we enjoy. How important to our present happiness and future usefulness the blessing of good health and a sound constitution are, we can only realize when we have lost them, and when it is too late to repair the damage.

Notwithstanding these facts, thousands of persons daily jeopardize not only their health, but their lives, and the health and lives of others, by using articles in the preparation of their food the purity and healthfulness of which they know nothing. Perhaps a few cents may have been saved, or it may have been more convenient to obtain the articles used, and the housekeeper takes the responsibility, and possibly will never know the mischief that has been wrought. Peterfamilies may have spells of headache, the children may have lost their appetites, or look pale; if so the true cause is rarely suspected. The weather, the lack of out-door air, or some other cause is given, and the unwholesome, poisonous system of adulterated foods goes on. Next to the flour, which should be made of good, sound wheat and not ground too fine, the yeast or baking powder, which furnishes the rising properties, is of the greatest importance, and of two we prefer baking powder, and always use the Royal, as we thereby retain the original properties of the wheat, no fermentation taking place. The action of the Royal Baking Powder upon the dough is simply to swell it and form little cells through every part. These cells are filled with carbonic acid gas, which passes off during the process of baking.

The Royal is made from pure grape acid, and it is the action of this acid upon highly carbonized bicarbonate of soda that generates the gas alluded to; and these ingredients are so pure and so perfectly fitted, tested and adapted to each other, that the action is mild and permanent, and is continued during the whole time of baking, and no residue of poisonous ingredients remains to undermine the health, no heavy biscuits, no sour bread, but if directions are followed, every article will be found sweet and wholesome.

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